German Tribune

Hunburg, 4 January 1981 Twentieth Year - No. 970 - By air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS. THE UNIVERSE ISSNIT OF THE UNIV

58000

The result is not going to cause any

Western industrialist alarm; "The udop-

tion of the technological principles of

plant from abroad takes considerably

longer in the Soviet Union than in Wes-

tern countries. The Soviets generally

need five years to copy single machines

and it can take them up to ten years to

Of course in the meantime Western

All this underlines Soviet dependence

on Western technology. Dependence on

the West is therefore far greater than

mere turnover figures for East-West tra-

This dependence on special deliveries

Comecon countries, because Moscow

Trade statistics show how dependent

East Bloc countries are on the West.

About a third of the Comecon countries'

trade is with the West. And Comecon's

major trade partner is West Germany,

which accounts for 25 per cent of this

Conversely, the West's trade with the

East is relatively small, between four and

needs via its East Bloc satellites.

technology is five to ten years further

reproduce more complex plant."

West prepares sanctions plan - just in case

Western industrial countries are pre-paring possible sanctions against the Soviet Union in case it invades Po-

Even the French, who showed least inclination of all to follow American demands for a trade embargo on the Soriet Union after the invasion of Afglanistan, are prepared to join in.

It looks as if Poland could bring the Western allies closer together.

Whether the western countries put their intentions into effect is another

And whether economic sanctions sould work if applied is another.

Erwin Schlosser, director of the Gerrm Machine Tool Manufacturers in funkfurt, is pessimistic: "I do not think will be possible to get all the Western Muntries to pull together.

"We know what happens in the field dams exports." And it is true that all parious experience indicates that ecoamic boycotts are easy to get around.

Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president d the German Chamber of Industry ad Commerce and of German Indus-क्षंड East European Committee, believes that a major power which is potentially elf-sufficient such as the Soviet Union is not going to allow economic considealions to influence its political deci-

Up to now the Soviets have never made political concessions when the West has threatened economic sanctions desen partly applied them.

Willy Brandt's thesis that one cannot punish a world power" is shared even I have in the West who criticise the finiser of technology to the Soviet

Wemer Obst, for instance, who before Oteing to West Germany was an ecoomic expert in the GDR Ministerial Council Office, says that hopes of hitlog the Soviet Union by an economic tobargo are over-optimistic. Obst says this is not even the essential point. tys the crux is to accelerate Mosdecline to the level of a medium Power by the West refusing any form of

This is possible because the Soviet Union depends to a high degree on the ment of high quality technological Moducts from the West - much more than a mere superficial look at the orerall trade figures indicate.

This would mean however that all countries including Japan fould have to pull together and would

be prepared to break long and short term supply contracts.

A few examples: the Oberhausen company Babcock is a traditional supplier of special installations used in the construction of power stations and especially of nuclear power stations.

Although the Soviet Union is pursuing self-sufficiency policies in the energy sector, it still depends on certain special imports from the West.

Without the Babcock equipment or similar products from other countries the Soviet atomic energy programme would be in difficulties.

A company specialising in the production of engines which are produced under licence in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia is convinced that the Russians would only produce rubbish if the supply of certain special alloys and gaskets were cut off. These are produced in the East Bloc, but not at the quality

And the plastic factories which Western companies built in the Soviet Union would virtually have to stop production if the West cut off supplies of

And agriculture, already in serious difficulties, would be in an even worse situation if the West stopped exporting insecticides to the Soviet Union.

If West Germany pulled out of the new pipelines for natural gas deal the tapping of new natural gas fields in the Soviet Union and Soviet energy programme would stagnate. The natural gas with which Moscow aims to pay for the German-built pipeline is only a part of the energy in Siberla which the Soviets want to tap.

If Western machine manufacturuers put the brake on their exports to the Soviet Union, the Soviet economy would not collapse but it would be severely hit. German machine tools are top-quality.

Schlosser says: "The machines we deliver play a key part in the production process and are indispensable for the production of precision parts".

Machines, electrotechnical products, optical products, vehicles and ships ac-

IN THIS ISSUE

WORLD AFFAIRS Pundits analyse weight of Soviet threat

MINORITY GROUPS Page ' Authorities work to make asylum regulations more balanced

THE ECONOMY Page Latest figures indicate negative growth will increase in 1981

ing industry exported DM2.7bn worth of goods to the Soviet Union. In this year the volume will probably even be greater. German exports to the Soviet Union have risen by a good 20 per cent.

The USSR can replace many Western goods and of course it can force the population to consume less, but it is dependent on supplies of high quality

quality technological products.

the computer and machine tools sectors. The USSR is five to ten years behind.

TRADE Japan's export drive: secret of success

SPACE RESEARCH First satellite of series starts an era

COMMUNICATIONS Page 12 TV shows up deficiencies in use of the German language

THE LAW Page 14 Drug squad undercover methods create legal, moral questions



Genscher in Prague

Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (left) is welcomed at Prague airport by his Czech opposite number, Bohuslav Chnoupek, Herr Genscher was making an official

ahead.

de would indicate.

count for 42 per cent of West German exports to the Soviet Union.

In 1979, the West German engineer-

Although the Soviet Union has been building up its economy since the twenties with the aid of Western technology it is still not unable to produce high

There is a major technology gap bewould only make the Soviet Union vulnerable if a western embargo were total. tween the Soviet Union and the West in It would also have to apply to the other often gets hold of what it most urgently

A study by the Munich Ito Institute shows that although the West has been far from stingy with the transfer of high quality technologies to the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union is still no danger to the competitiveness of Western industry.

Ifo asked a large number of companies, machine tool producers and constructors of industrial plant who have had close business contacts with the Soviet Union for years to what extent the Soviet Union is capable of copying Western know-how.

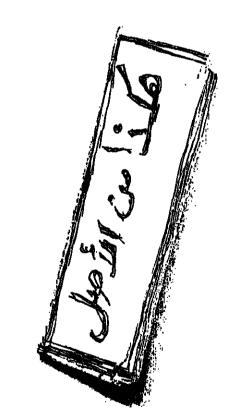
six per cent of total foreign trade.

A total embargo on the Soviet Union and the East Bloc would also involve retaliation. West Germany would probably have supplies of raw materials from the Soviet Union cut off; 14 per cent of our natural gas needs are supplied by the Soviet Union. With some other raw materials our dependence is even greater:

The USSR delivers to West Germany: 43 per cent of our paladium; 38 per cent enriched uranium: 27 per cent molybdene; 23 per cent ferro-chrome; 17 per cent phosphate.

This proves that there is no way that two-way trade is one way.

Wolfgang Hoffmann (Die Zeit, 19 December 19')



West German and US peace research specialists and political scientists at a three-day conference in Bad Homburg volced anxiety about future ties between their two countries.

German and US views on fundamental aspecis of East-West relations, and thus mutual ties, were expected to diverge and in part run counter to one another in the years ahead.

Views would differ on the gravity and extent of the Soviet threat and how to counter it, whether by a military buildup or by further bids for disarmament and detente.

Tension within the West was seen as originating from a new worldwide US-Soviet test of strength that was in full progress and expected by most of the experts at Bad Homburg to further in-

This trend would gain momentum regardless whether or not the Soviet Union invaded Poland and more or less independently of the further course of events in Afghanistan.

Germans and Americans were largely sarced that Soviet military might has increased substantially over the past decade, reaching approximate parity with the United States even in long-range

A majority of US politicians and strategists, it transpired at Bad Homburg. further feel the Soviet Union is increasingly inclined to use its military might to extend its sphere of influence - and possibly not only in the Third World.

During the tenure of the Carter administration US public opinion has undergone a far-reaching change of mind

The contents of Basket Three at the Madrid conference to review the

1975 Helsinkl accords are issues that

have been debated by the 35 CSCE

Improvements in the international ex-

Western and neutral states at the

change of information, especially radio

broadcasts, are at stake, and the issue is

Conference on Security and Cooperation

in Europe are in favour of more than

freedom of travel and a free exchange of

They are also in favour of regionally

unlimited radio broadcasts, especially as

technological progress makes it possible

for radio waves to bridge the Iron Cur-

Neither governments nor members of

the general public in the West need to

fear the blandishments of propaganda

broadcasts from the Eastern bloc. Intel-

lectual debate on the ideology of com-

This is not the case in the East, where

the authorities take a dim view of allo-

wing the public to judge for themselves,

For decades they have been used to tell-

ing their public what opinions it is to

Western transmissions broadcast in

the languages of East bloc countries are

accordingly felt to be at least a nuisance.

and in socialist countries the authorities

have come up with only one answer: to

Take, for instance, the strikes in Po-

alli Western programmes

of a medium-sized town.

pretty important listening.

munism is considered desirable.

the same as ever; to jam not to jam.

countries for years.

WORLD AFFAIRS

Pundits analyse weight of Soviet threat

on the Soviet Union and the US position and role in world affairs.

This reappraisal has gone so far as to exaggerate the realignment of power that has undeniably taken place between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Little or no attention has been paid to US successes in world affairs or to challenges to the other side, such as military cooperation with China, which can hardfall to have seriously upset the Soviet

Take, for that matter, the decision to station long-range nuclear missiles Europe or the Soviet exit from a role in the conflict between Israel and Egypt or the increase in US defence spending.

In view of the worldwide Soviet chaienge America is largely or almost entirely intent on an arms build-up or modernisation programmes of its own in

Unlike Europeans in general and German Social Democrats in particular, the United States mostly calls into question both the benefit to be derived from and the need for efforts to foster de-

In the competition for spheres of influence America is currently paying increasing attention to the Near and Middle East, but by the mid- and late-80s

US interest will revert mainly to Latin America, according to Richard LeBow of the National War College, Washington,

America's allies in Europe run a risk of being involved against their better interest in conflicts over other parts of

The Olympic and Iran boycott bids were but a faint foretaste of what lay in store, said Professor LeBow.

The Europeans were also running the risk of being obliged to undertake military efforts that both overtaxed them economically and ran counter to their political inclinations. America has, of course, derived less

benefit than Europe from the sunny side of detente, such as relaxation of travel restrictions, a limited number of ties between the two Germanies and trade with the East

So the United States was bound to be more likely to call detente into question. said Joseph Goffey of the Institute of International Security Studies, Pitts-

Developments were less dependent on the personal style of President Reagan and his choice of advisers than on the heightening of US-Soviet contrasts.

US strategic thinkers see storm clouds

gathering on the European horizon from

new generation of missiles would have a out of it.

The new Euro-missiles would in probability be designed and deployed

In this context a successful defenced the Federal Republic of Germany would differ little in effect from a defeat.

likely to be inclined to tolerate by Eastern and Western Europe by Lastern and Western Europe by his an offspring of the purely Europe

Friedrich Reinecke Verlag OmbH. 23 Schoene Hamburg 76, Tel ; 22 85 1. Telex: 02-14733.

Advertising rates list No. 13 = 1, It Annual subscription DM 35.

East's radio jamming under attack

land a few weeks ago. Suddenly Western broadcasts were jammed again in nearby Latvia - and on 18 November, Independence Day, too!

At this symbolic juncture Voice of America transmissions in Latvian were jammed, whereas, interestingly enough, programmes in Russian were not.

So it was hardly surprising that Western delegations in Madrid pilloried the jamming of language services by Deutsche Welle, the BBC, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe.

This East bloc practice was decried as censorship and a breach of the muchvaunted spirit of Helsinki,

The Eastern response was predictable. as so much else at the Madrid conference has been. A Soviet spokesman referred to Western language broadcasts heamed at Eastern Europa as vestiges of the Cold War.

As he saw it, he had a proposal for a solution to the problem that carried conviction. The flow of information exwith the Helsinki accords and serve the interests of peace and international un-Januming is an expensive business. derstanding,

The cost and effort involved in running Were Western broadcasters to abide transmitter strong enough to jam by this considerations and ensure that broadcasts from other countries are entheir programmes were objective and ough to meet the electric power needs constructive, everything would be fine.

It they failed to do so, the Soviet Yet the trouble and expense are more Union would continue to jam transmisthan likely to make East bloc listeners sions, it went without saying that the feel that radio programmes jammed by Soviet Union was to be the judge of their governments must include some what was objective and constructive.

CSCE observers are reminded of the 22 months of arduous and protected

negotiations in Geneva on the text of the Helsinki accords.

'At Geneva East bloc delegates had called on the West to guarantee that Western radio transmissions would abide by the spirit of detente in return for their undertaking to abandon the practice of jamming,

In a nutshell that would have meant a greater flow of information in return for the introduction of censorship in the West, which was a price too high even to consider.

The West decided that further jamming was the lesser of two evils, and the Western reaction in Madrid has been much the same.

The United States noted that the Soviet Union continued to jam programmes but left the conference in no doubt that it intended to carry on broadcasting.

The issue even arose at the outset of the Madrid conference when, on 13 November, Mr Blaker of the British Foreign Office in a statement of principle criticised the Soviet Union for resuming jamming of Russian language broadcasts by the West on 20 August after a fiveyear break.

He said it was as though the clock had been turned back, noting that:

"If the Soviet government had, for one reason or another, decided to put changed ought also to be in keeping paid to its own, extramely intensive O Quiet countries, the jamm. ing would still have warranted criticism even though a case could have been made out for a degree of balance in Soviet policy.

"But everyone knows that is not the case. The Soviet government seems to interpret the Final Act as though it were entitled both to broadcast and to jam."

The Soviet Union and its satellites have made it abundantly clear in Madrid that this analysis of the situation is, alas, absolutely accurate. Siegiried Löffler

(Der Tagesspiegel, 12 December 1980)

both East and West, and in the circulaterics Germans would find it putter EUROPE larly hard to pursue their national in

ests, Professor Coffey said.

Pact occupation of Poland.

At the Nato conference in Bruss

the United States was said to be

demanded not only an and to all to

nomic and disarmament talks with

Soviet Union in the event of a Wan

New equation as Greece joins the EEC

called for an end to the special relation to the special relation between the European Community's policymakers.

and the GDR, which enjoys specified pullificians in charge of EEC agriaccess to West German and, indirect pullificians and finance are not so keen, established pullified and finance are not so keen, established A Soviet invasion of Poland was some members.

not only put paid to Salt 2; it was also, or so it was assumed, make an ite apprehension is well founded.

limitation agreements of the specially as Spain and Portugal are also to some members.

The apprehension is well founded.

limitation agreements of any other the km an associate member of the Comunity slace 1962, will mean stiff com-A number of pundits, including us stition in the agricultural sector for

government officials, reckon US deless by and France.

spending will double to \$250bn by 1% The Greeks will make an all-out bid (nominally, if not in real terms).

to daw as much profit from the sub-This could easily be taken as this of the agricultural market for speyardstick by which defence spending & likely southern products as do the forts by America's allies in Europa mathem members of the Community measured.

US arms planning is mainly governal hilk and grain. by anxiety lest the superior overkill a hart from olive oil and wine, the pacity of Soviet intercontinental ballin EC is not yet offering its new member missiles has reached the stage at which particularly attractive price and pur-US missile siles could be knacked of lase guarantees; but this could well by a single pre-emptive strike.

Thus US strategists are mainly on New subsidies for cotton, dried figs cerned with making American mississ are already in the offing, and less vulnerable or more mobile or but the are likely to follow suit.

Though negotiations with Greece on Professor Coffey reckoned Bom Mails of the agricultural market are not would be given any new long-range no a completed, only optimists will aslear missiles it wanted, and maybe montine that the Greek contributions to by the Reagan administration. Community pot in Brussels will But the suppliers of and hosts to the fine or less balance what that country

different objectives inmind. Il that seems certain at the moment ista Greece will not greatly aggravate

the eventuality of nuclear war in Euros - "a prospect to which the West Ge mans can truly not look forward will pleasure.'

The Organisation, based at the Paris

differ little in effect from a defeat.

President Reagan will definitely do vote much less attention for disame ment talks and agreements even though the might yet come to terms on a Sait that has undergone cosmetic surgery.

Whatever agreements are reached will be most unlikely to impede arms projects on which a decision has alread been reached.

The OECD was founded to coordinate been reached.

The new US administration is at more among Western industrial likely to be inclined to tolerate by many -11

maintain a relaxed relationship.

President Reagan will hardly welcome the purpose of the purpos (Vorwärts, 18 December 1918 | 1 was the good experience with the

OPEC that persuaded 18 industrial to found the much larger fol-Publisher: Friedrich Reinecke, Editor-in-Chief: One Distribution Meine Communication of the United States, Japan, Australia sub-editor: Strong Burnett. — Distribution Meine Communication of the United States, Japan, Australia Sub-editor: Strong Burnett. — Distribution Meine Communication of New Zealand.

Georgine Picone,

The Organisation for Economic

Cooperation and Development

(ECD) has become an important body

or its 20 years of existence.

OECD's aim is to create a framefor stable currencies, free world harmonious economic growth. had since the growing gap between Printed by Druck- und Verlagehaue Friedrich Poring. the industrial and the developing coun-Bremen-Blumenthal Distributed in the USA by MASS this became increasingly marked, an 10011: Morld's position, was officially

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE reprint a published in cooperation with the aditorial state of the federal Republic of Germany. They are complete translations of the original text no way shridged nor editorially reprint that THEUNE also publishes quarterly supplement testuring articles setsoled from German periodices. The initial phase of the OECD fell in at years. The economic impulses of 1960s made it relatively easy to dethe cooperation among the member

Occasional successes — especially in

Washington was also said to he come a member of the the Community's number one agricultural problem: the milk surpluses.

The EEC's total milk production of 104 million tons will increase by about 1.7 million tons, of which 0.6 million will be sheep milk and 0.4 million goat milk. This is partly balanced by annual Greek imports of about 0.3 million tons of milk products.

The real problem lies with fruit and vegetables - especially peaches and tomatos, the low price of which will have to be adapted to the relatively high EEC price level within the next seven years.

The consequence of this adaptation process will be that, under pressure from its new member, the Community will have to restrict its fruit and vegetable imports from non-member nations still

Hardest hit will be Israel, Europe's year-around supplier, and the seasonal suppliers in the southern hemisphere.

The annual tug-of-war over the import of fresh apples from New Zeland, South Africa and Chile provides a foretaste of what is in store.

Assuming - and only this assumption is realistic — that Greece and the other membership applicants will receive a number of costly investment commitments from the Community, the question is how all this is to be financed on top of other EEC commitments.

There can be only one answer. The Community must instantly seek a way to reduce the cost of intervention and

protection for those products that have so far been the pivotal points of the market system in the north.

Unless this happens, the Mediterranean countries will have no reason to exercise restraint with products that are important to them such as wine, citrus and vegetables.

In other words: The same inflation of Community intervention and protection costs will occur in the south as now exists in the north.

The possibilities with which the European agricultural market provides the Greeks are in any event inexhaustible. They range from distilling surplus retsina wine all the way to destroying pershable peaches.

Community finance equalisation between north and south which, to all intents and purposes, the EEC is effecting with its overt and covert transfers will certainly continue to exists in the enlarged EEC.

The question is whether such a financial equalisation would be less full of problems and more efficient if it were not tied to agricultural policy.

There is much to be said in favour of financial transfer within the EEC within the framework of regional rather than agricultural policy. As a result, the traditional agricultural promotion policy should be replaced for the new member countries by a structural policy for rural

One of the agurments in favour of this is that the EEC concept of the development of fully viable agricultural enterprises can hardly be applied to the small-holding structure of agriculture in the new member nations.

On the other hand, it will probably be inevitable to cut back on the promotion of hig farms — especially in Spain and Gerhard Hennemann

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 December 1980)

OECD's role gains in importance

analysing and predicting economic developments in the individual countries as an aid in overcoming monetary crises and promoting development aid - iustified its existence. But the actual trial of strength came in the following de-

When the OECD tackled the human problems of the enormous economic growth and proposed measures to improve the quality of life and the social policy in its member states the world was hit by the 1973 oil shock.

In the general confusion and lacking an economic patent remedy that would have provided relief, the organisation soon became the consultation forum of the oil consuming countries — a forum in which to work out common stra-

Thus, for instance, a trend to build up national trade parriers was eliminated by an undertaking of the OECD members not to restrict imports and artificially promote exports.

The International Energy Agency (IEA) was established as an offshoot of the OECD at the end of 1974. Its 19 member nations acted as a consumer organisation of industrial nations versus the oil exporters.

The IEA drafts energy policy, supervises supplies and provides emergency programmes.

Like the OECD, it is based at the Chateau de la Muette. Yet independ-

ence-conscious France, though providing the premises, belongs to neither of the two organisations.

In the years after the big economic debacle, the 2,000 Paris-based experts tried to work out a new economic strategy as a protection against yet another

In 1976, the member nations (which in the early 1960s would not have out up with less than 5 per cent annual growth) agreed on a limited but sustained growth. This was to have checked inflation, one of the main bugbears.

The effective work of the past years has made the OECD an important and generally praised international organisation. The forecasts of the independent experts enjoy an excellent reputation. though they are not always acted on by

Says OECD Secretary-General Emil van Lennep: "Their credibility depends on the extent to which they influence governments."

Obviously, the Paris experts are happiest when sound suggestions are heeded and bad forecasts fail to materialise.

The OECD is also playing an increaswift international contacts, frequently behind closed doors.

A member of Germany's permanent delegation to Paris: "The OECD is, apart from the EEC, the only organisation where you can really talk and that really functions."

This was not meant as an anniversary nicety, but such confidence stregthens the organisation's position in coping with the poor economic prospects it forecasts for its members for the decade to come.

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 13 December 1980)

Scheel voted head of Euro union

Former West German President Walter Scheel has been elected President of the German Europa Union.

In a resolution at the union's national congress in Munich, the EU called for the further development of the European Community because, as it said. "European unification policy is peace

In a speech at the end of the conference Scheel said that the EC should strengthen itself from within by giving itself a clear, federative constitutional

Friedrich Priller, Bavarian delegate of the Refugees' Association, resigned from the EU in protest at Scheel's election. He objected to Scheel's ostpolitik while he was Bonn Minister of Foreign Affairs and in particular to his concessions on the Moscow, Warsaw and Prague Trea-

The assembly, in which 120 delegates represent about 30,000 members, elected previous president Theo M. Loch an honorary president. Loch, who had been president for seven years, did not stand for re-election.

Loch is editor in chief of the West German Broadcasting Corporation (WDR) in Cologne.

Deputy Bundestag speaker Annemarie Renger (SPD), Bavarian Justice Minister Karl Hillermeier (CSU) and lawyer Axel Zarges from Kassel were elected vicepresidents.

Scheel said that the challenges in Europe in many areas could only be met by strategic political concepts developed by the Europeans themselves.

He said there should be no questioning of Nato as the "elementary principle of our being." Scheel said that there would have to

be a deeper consciousness of the role of the European, especially among the young, to ensure that Europe was ready and capable of bearing responsibility. Europe was already a challenge to the

young. The citizen had not lost interest in Europe, in political unity, "but he is not satisfied with what is being offered."

He said it was therefore not surprising that agreement with the basic principle of European unity was often combined with criticism of practical European po-

Scheel said that it was important to consolidate democratic development in Europe. That was why there was no alternative to the political unification of

A resolution was passed condemning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the "inconsiderate rise in the compulsory rate of exchange for visitors to the GDR" on the grounds that both contravened the principles of the Helsinki agreement and affected detente policy.

The resolution added that detente and military intervention in Europe were mutually exclusive concepts. "Whoever infringes on a country's

right of self-determination, puts himself outside the civilised community of states and must reckon with sanctions." The EC and all other European states were called upon to give Poland the

economic aid it had requested. Gerhard Eickhorn, general secretary of the German Council of the European Movement, said that in the next European elections in 1984 the voters should decide for or against a European government.

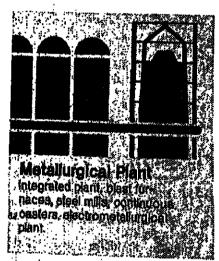
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 15 December 1980)

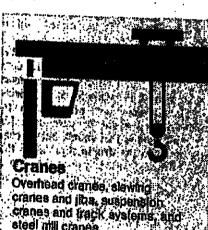
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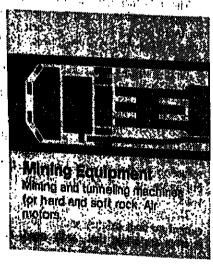
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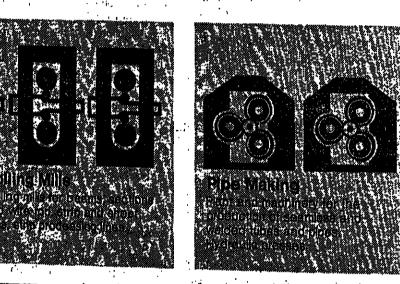


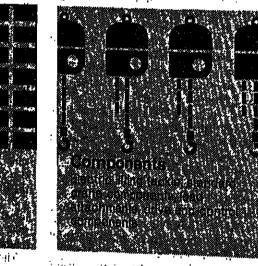


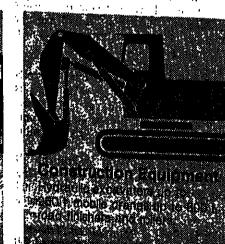


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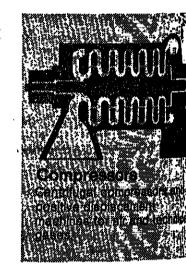


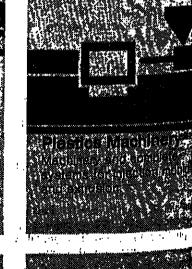


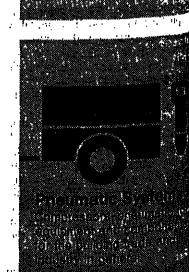


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First satellite of series

new era in international telecom-Amunications began with the launchint of the first of the Intelsat 5 series of

starts an era

After about 12 weeks preparation, in which stations and receivers make adistments, the satellite will start operating as a relay for telephone, telex and rision communications between the

Intelest 5 satellites can transmit simultaneously over 12,000 telephone calls and two colour TV programmes. This is almost double the capacity of

There will be further launchings at three to four month intervals until eight

nw satellites are in position. The first four are being launched by American Atlas Centaur rockets and the ext three will, it is hoped, be launched by the European rocket, Ariane.

The plantied launchings by Ariane ws a powerful boost to the European

Only five years ago, a satellite launchby a non-American rocket would

The need for a new series of satellites aged as the demand for telephone metions via satellite began to exceed

inhels for international telephone ulk via satellite and it is estimated that 1985 more than 92,000 will be need-

Assuming an annual growth in kk will be needed by the mid ninetics. The huge increase posed problems for ientists as the radio frequencies from of gigahertz are already completely

hielsa 5, for the first time, uses fre-pendes between 11 and 14. This new ingli also brings difficulties. As requencies get higher, meteorologifactors such as snow, rain and fog

ious and recurring problems of vi-

bation in the fuel injection system

the Euro rocket, Ariane, could delay

third launching, planned for March

less at the German Research and

enment Institute for Aeronautics

Acrospace (DFVLR) in Lampolds-

men, near Heilbronn, have revealed

Mers, as a result of which the test

hat rocket engine, developed and

by the French Societe Europeenne

Prolition (SEP) has now been dell-

teld and is to be tested after the Chrisman holidays.

The purpose of the experiments is to

nocket engines does not cut out.

bill the Lampoldshausen test centre

back in operation, most of the tests

mon, west of Parls.

and was damaged.

the rocket's combustion



Usingen Intelsat relay station, near Frankfurt, handles European and transatiantic

have a greater effect on the quality of the transmission. Greater power of transmission — from the ground stations and from the satellite — is therefore ne-

Intelsat 5 can for the first time make fourfold use of the existing frequencies. It has six transmission antennae facing various parts of the world. Its parabolic mirrors can cover entire continents, though others concentrate on areas with high telephone density, i.e. the area around New York and central Europe. By precisely focussing the antennae, different radio beams can work on the same frequency.

And each signal is polarised in two ways, so that the number of channels can thus again be doubled.

Despite its increased capacity, the Intelsat only weighs one tonne, hardly more than its predecessors.

three-axis stabilisation system. The others stabilised by revolving around their own axis every few minutes.

Intelsat 5 on the other hand always maintains its relative position to the surface of the earth. This means the Intelsat does not need rocket jets to get it back into the correct position.

The stabilisation system was built by the West German aerospace company Messerschmidt-Bölkow-Blohm, had already gathered experience in this field with the Franco-German communications satellite Symphonic.

Several other French, British, Italian and Japanese companies are also taking

Fuel system

Ariane hitch

determined that the four rocket engines

injection jet for the correct distribution

of fuel within the combustion chamber

is 48 centimetres and has 1,000 open-

ings through which fuel is injected into

the chamber at a rate of 250 kilo-

"grammes a second. The fuel injector

tested at Lampoidshausen was not of the

same quality as that envisaged for the

The vibrations during the test on 3

November started only four seconds

after ignition. When the second Ariane

happened 5.75 seconds aften ignition:

the that the injection system for the small launching and the injection system for the

be held at the SEP test centre in rocket was launched, the same thing

The French Space Authority CNES is many A mozzle burst, fuel was injected in

causes

totals 25 per cent. This is the first time non-American firms have received such large orders as part of the Intelsat pro-

The fact that several countries have helped build the Intelsat underlines the international nature of the entire project.

The Intelsat (International Telecommunications Satellites Organisation) network was founded in 1964 by 11 nations including Germany.

Today there are 105 member states and another 30 use the satellites.

Every Intelsat state has a share in the project, graded according to the amount of use it makes of the system.

The German Post Office has two huge parabola antennae in Raisting in Upper Bayaria and in Using the Taunus - both geared for use with Intelsat.

The Usingen parabola, specially built for use with Intelsat 5, covers the 11-14 gigahertz frequencies. Other antennae in both places are either already in use or being built, because the capacity of the Intelsat network increases rapidly.

The new Intelsat 5 satellites are not the last word in telecommunications technology by a long shot. Work is already going ahead on a more sophisticated version, the Intelsat 5 A. which, it is hoped, could be launched in 1984. And Intelsat 6s could be ready by These new versions of Intelsat would

double the capacity of the present satelites again by using digital technology. Wolfgang Brauer

the wrong direction and the whole fuel injection system broke loose. The DFLVR test stand had been specially re-activated for the accelerated

combustion chamber tests. Previously the engine for the second stage of the launching, built by Emo, of Bremen, nad been independently tested there. It is important that the launching of

Ariane 3 should be a success because geo-stationary orbit: the European weather satellife Meteosat and the Indian news satellite Apple. In the next three starts in 1981, the

matitime communications satellites Marecs A and B, the Italian satellite Sirio 2 and the research satellite Exosat are due to be launched.

In 1982, Ariane, which, by then should by fully operational, is due to launch the first two ECS television satellites and three Intelsat 5 satellites (a). Rudolf Metaler

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 6 December 1980)

Spring launch is planned

L company, Otrag, plans its first launch in spring. Launching pads and test stands have been built at Seba oasis in Libya, 800 km south of Tripoli.

This is the site chosen after the company was forced to leave Zaire in 1979.

For the past half year, Frank Wukasch has been technical director of the company, which specialises in cut-price rockets.

Otrag is regarded by other companies in the same line as something of a ma-

As in the Zaire tests, four units of these cheap rockets will be brought together to launch atmospheric research

This is where Wukasch sees his main market at the moment.

The first test satellite is due to be launched about the end of 1982. For this 48 12-metre units will be used Wukasch says that Otrag is gradually moving towards rocket sizes that will enable it to launch television satellites into geo-stationary orbit in 1983.

Satellites in geo-stationary orbit revolve around the earth at the same speed as the earth's revolutions, which makes them appear to be standing still.

Otrag were booted out of Zaire because of political pressure from that country's neighbours. It then planned to launch rockets from ships, but this proved too costly.

Otrag does not now need to pay for its Libyan launching site and will not have to do so until it has sold its satellite launchers. Wukasch said that DM12m had already been paid for six options on the rockets.

Libva will then want about five per cent of the selling price. No contracts have been signed.

Otrag gets no support from the Libyan government in Tripoli. Transport of the huge metal tubes from which the rockets are assembled to the Seba oasis is also a problem. The launching area in the desert does not even belong to the Germans and they cannot even rent it.

They merely have permission to test and launch their rockets in the area. Nonetheless, Libya' does have some interest in the success of the German rocket-builders as it is planning to launch its own news satellites.

The worldwide demand for satellite launchers is at any rate greater than the supply. In the USA production has been reduced, the European Ariane launcher has yet to prove itself - as does the Otrag tocket.

Wukasch reckons that Otrag's chances of staying in the race are good. It is still offering its launchers for only half the price the Americans want for their Titan III Cs.

One problem is that no major Otrag launcher has got airborne yet. Wukasch believes that this difficulty

can be overcome by using a new steer-Lutz Kayser, father of the cheap rock-

et is still around, but he is lying low. Half a year ago he succeeded Kurt Dehus as chairman of the supervisory board, while remaining a technical adviser. His main worry at the moment is probably how to get hold of the DM150m Wukasch needs to liget the Srocket airborne. We see the control of the first

The 1,400 sleeping partners in the firm, with an eye to writing off their losses against tax, have already put up this sum once before. ... Klaus Müller:

(Die Welt, 6 December 1950)

CHILDREN

Class 5e and the poser of segregation

construction of the off Suddenische/eilung

If the children had been permitted to Lyote on it, there would be no class 5e at the Johannes Kepler Hauptschule in

Only Turkish, Greek, Yugoslav and Italian children are being taught there. Not a single German fellow pupil from the 4th class has stayed with the foreign

Maria, an Italian girl, says: "I went German children with me." And a 12year-old Turk seconds her, saying: "We need German friends."

That 5e consists only of foreign children is certainly not due to the fact that German children do not want anything to do with them. In mixed classes, the Germans have a very high opinion of their foreign fellow pupils. They appreciate that the foreigners are full of ideas and that they are quick to grasp

In a discussion with Karl Gross, a senior official of the education authorities, they took stock and voted against

Bul, as Herr Gross puts it: "Where are we to get the German children we

The whole problem, which the education authorities are trying to milligate by establishing 13 pure foreigners' classes at six Mannheim schools, boils down to this simple formula.

The education authorities have thus erected an artificial frontier between children who have long been used to

Foreign families have for years been flocking to the uninviting areas of the inner city. And the children have been much more successful than their parents in coming to an arrangement with other nationalities. In fact, many children are about to forget their national origins. As one girl puts it: "I'm Greek and Ger-

But Baden-Württemberg's Education Minister Gerhad Maier-Vorfelder had ordered the separation of foreign and German children in certain circumstances and there was nothing to be

Essentially, the integration aim has been retained but a class with German children should not have more than 30 per cent foreigners.

This numerus clausus of integration at school was only introduced on a trial basis in the first two grades of elementary and secondary schools in the inner

The result was that, as at the Johannes Kepler Hauptschule, there are out inorquighty mixed classes with foreigners only and two classes that include Germana but have a foreigners' ratio of 44 and 38 per cent, thus exceeding the

ilad the education minister not declared the system as a "model" in coping with the problem of foreigners and had he not depicted it as a pioncoring feat, he would have spared himself a lot of trouble and misunderstanding.

The "Mannholm model" is a departure from the integration idea, says a spokesman of the Teachers Union.

And opposition MP Roland Hahn (SPD) attacked the minister, saying: "If the education minister differentiates between foreign and German children he paves the way for racism. Such a policy amounts to an attempt to introduce

apartheid into our school system." This is where the term "Mannheim apartheid" originated — a term which has deeply hurt the feelings of school principals and Education Authority officlais. It is almost impossible to eliminate this slogan sithough it does no jus-tice to the motives of the experiment.

Educationalists consider the reorganisation of the classes ot as a model but as an attempt at an emergency solution,

Herr Gross: "We realise that integration would be better, but this makes more sense in educational terms."

While inspecting several schools and explaining the details of the system, he repeatedly remarked: "We do it to save

"Saving" in this context does not mean giving in to stupid prejudices but alleviating an educational state of emergency - an emergency borne out by

Thus, for intance, at the beginning of this school year only one in four children at the Johannes Kepler Haupt-At the Hilda Schule foreign children

accounted for 66 per cent. In the elementary schools that are part of this setup, foreigners accounted for 71 and 67 per cent respectively of the first graders. Since most German children later go to a Realschule or Gymnasium only few will remain in the Hauptschule. This does away with the question who is to be integrated with whom which is still

Anticipating the problems of the future

topical at the moment.

The foreigners' classes of today thus anticipate the future situation. They have a pioneering function inasmuch as they force the school administration, teachers, organisations and parents to propare for the future.

But exactly this has been omitted in Mannheim. The teachers learned only a short time before beginning with their instruction that they would be teaching only Turks, Yugoslavs, Greeks and Itali-

Foreign parents were outraged when they learned that their children would be separated from German children, fearing discrimination. And when the foreign first graders found themselves entirely without German children the parents rightly asked: "Where are all the

Much of the commotion has meanwhile settled. It has turned out that the class arrangement under the new system is better for normal instruction compared with the provious system where German children were fairly evenly

The mixed classes are more homogensous than before because - especialin the Hauptschule - the foreign children in them have virtually no language difficulties and can therefore fully

Here the teacher no longer has to help a Turkish child adapt to the ideas of his German fellow student. As one teacher puts it: "The foreigners no longer hold the German children back."

nistrators pin their hopes on what they call the "division procedure".

With the preponderance of foreigners it became increasingly hard to reach the

Admits one teacher: "In elementary school we only managed to reach the level of the third grade."

As a result, the children found it hard to transfer to a Realschule or a Gymnasium and keep up with demands.

Many German parents therefore tried to register their children with another elementary school, some moved or said that their child was living with an aunt some other relative in another city borough. Many families moved away from the inner city for no other reason than schooling, while others refused to live there in the first place.

The number of those to be integrated with diminished while the number of

The segregation seems to do more ustice (though in a limited way) to the foreigners as well. The teachers can more fully devote themselves to them and convey knowledge which is taken for granted with German children.

It is hard to resist the sarcastic remark that it is now only foreign children who hamper each other. But the educational planners deny this. They hope that the plasses of foreigners will in a few years catch up with the others.

One principal even goes so far as to say: "The foreigners are a talent reservoir for us." He thinks of his own Hauptschule, the standard of which he hopes to raise through the foreigners, including those who, had they had a better starting chance, could easily have gone to a Realschule or a Gymnasium.

The inadequacies of the "Mannheim model" are obvious, But even a city as progressive as Berlin in matters of educational and aliens policy has had no option since 1977 but to establish pure foreigners' classes in normal school in-

According to a Senate resolution, German children must not be in the minority. Foreign children whose German is inadequate may not account for more than 20 per cent in a mixed class - a quota agreed upon at the Education Ministers Conference in 1976.

But since Berlin does not bus foreign children to another district if in their own borough there is a shortage of German children, 3,300 children attend pure foreigners' classes in elementary

Educational policy makers in Berlin and Düsseldorf are surprised about the acrimony in the discussion in Baden-Württemberg.

Karl-Helriz Walter at the Education Ministry defends his Stuttgart colleagues, saying: "The whole thing is a major problem and there are no patent

This is not much of a consolation for the Mannheimers.

The chairman of the Parents' Association, Godehard Fleischer, figures that in Mannheim 93 per cent of children in the lower grades of Hauptschule will be foreigners by 1983, Says het "The situation now is like paradise; but what's shead is a catastrophs." Theo Wurm

(Sijddeutsche Zeitung, & Degember 1980)

Wide support for road

Frankfurter Allgemeine

ast year, 61,656 children under were involved in traffic accidental There were 1,050 fatalities.

Though the accident rate was consi rably lower than in the previous yas is nevertheless very high when come ed with similar statistics in other on

Most of the children (36 per ce were pedestrians, 34 per cent rode ill at the time of the accident and 21 m were motorised in one v another.

Council has launched a safety compa

The initiators of the campaign to change the children and make the conform to traffic exigencies. This, to say, would be contrary to the phrist and mental makeup of the younget them and would not take into according their limited perception.

What matters, therefore, is to conce trate on parents and all participants traffic and to make them realise they are responsible for the children

This will be the focal point of

in but Bavaria

is attractive in its own special way.

whatever assets our international

innovation, research or just plain

We at Bayerische Vereinbank, one

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whether money, technology,

business partners have to offer -

Our borders are open for

good ideas!

One of the main objectives is to de information gaps and familiarise and with the psychology of children.

What adults consider carelessness children in road traffic is in reality th inability to cope with the complex

Main pillars of the campaign are formation for parents and adult general regarding child behaviour, cial instruction for drivers to familia them with children's reactions in talk and the adaptation of traffic laws children's attitudes.

The traffic Safety Council intends train 1,400 socalled "moderators" mid-1981 to enable them to comb meetings with parents. They will be equipped with films and other intertive material.

those parents who have not taken initiative in instructing their children conduct in traffic. In many instant they will have to concentrate on form ners in this country.

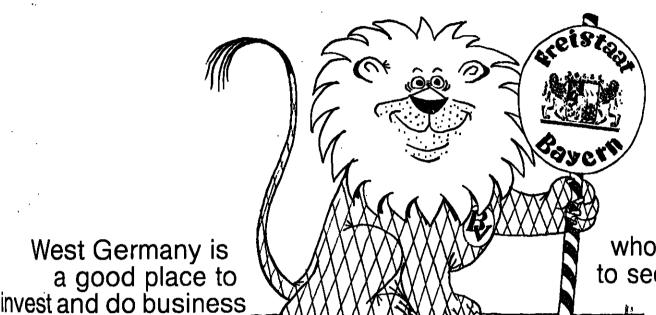
A special brochure has been deed for driving instructors; and there will separate information sheets for y This will later be augmented by

ther programmes directed at spen groups concerned with traffic safety. Gerhard Schork, the president Council, has linked the new campa with his organisation's previous at

After such campaigns as "Change Climate in Traffic" (generally known its slogan "Hello Partner - Thank" was time, he said, to concentrate specific groups and problems,

Herr Schork drew attention to financial aspect of the campaign with has already cost DM3m. Should the Council's subsidies for next year by duced, important target groups, with Continued on page 12:

safety campaign The BV Lion invites you to West Germany and the friendly Freistaat



wholesale banking to securities business. Not forgetting, of course, our

speciality, mortgage banking, where our long-term bond issues provide added flexibility in investment financing.

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INCORPORATING BAYERISCHE STAATSBANK AG

TV shows up deficiencies in use of the German language

television service financed from A compulsory licence fees has a duty not only to entertain but also to inform

This duty to educate and to inform is a strong argument for the public corporation form of television service in the debate about the comparative merits compared with those of private, com-

The latter does not yet exist in this country, but will probably not be long

In the debate, there has been too much concentration so far on thematic aspects, on what the contents of programmes should be. There has been no discussion of aesthetics.

One important point which ought to be considered is the language used on television. Do television personalities express themselves in such a way as to seach their audiences. Do they set standards for correct use of the language or do they sin against its rules?

And, does their language serve the democratic interests of the citizens?

Other cultures find it easier to preserve the correctness and even the beauly of their languages - French and English for instance.

This is not only because we have no authoritative body which has the final say on correct usage such as the Académic Française.

The nearest German equivalent, the Academie für Sprache und Dichtung in Darmstadt, has nothing like the same authority. The Bibliographisches Institut in Mannhelm produces the Duden dictionaries which judge what is correct spelling and grammar but even these editions accept the most appailing neologisms more or less without resistance.

Here in Germany we have nothing comparable to what the English, helf is no tradition-maintaining and tradi-

Continued from page 10

He said that the present situation i which the federal government provides 70 per cent of the Council's budget must be changed - especially in view of the fact that 280 companies and institutions are members of the Council.

The minister said that the financing of the new campaign was secured



many people regard German as merely a linguistic conveyor-belt with little

dia are influential here, and that the way they handle our language has an effect.

At the recent Mainz Television Criticism Conference, Rudolf Walter Leonhardt said that "no German was listened to more than television German and therefore television German is the main standard for imitation."

Leonhardt went on to argue that television language should be exemplary. "An exemplary language is correct, specific and spontaneous ... Better German on television could raise the educational level of the nation."

Instead, Leonhardt said, "the level is constantly being lowered: by incorrect grammar - wrong use of prepositions, wrong use of the subjunctive, mixing up the meaning of words and above all by "metaphora gone berserk."

A typical television-German sentence: "When Helmut Schmidt travels to Washington in a fortnight, he will have his defence policy contours at least in out-

The German Post Office is playing

Father Christmas to 30 wage ear-

ners in the Düsseldorf area this year. It

Catholic Church," "weeds" and "re-

Viewdata gives information on snow

been minimal. The "field experiment"

in Düsseldorf and Neuss began on 1

June 1980 and will continue until 31

May 1983; 2,000 private households and

1,000 companies are taking part.

The list of television's linguistic crimes is long and often embarrassing. I am not referring here to the realistic dialogues in films which have frequent-Iv led to protests from the viewers - for example when certain swear words are used or when marginal groups talk

When talking of crimes, attention should be concentrated on the insensitive and often just plain incorrect German that is so often spoken on televi-

The only systematic studies of television language done so far have concentrated on information broadcasts and especially news bulletins.

Media analysts have reached some alarming conclusions about this language. Linguist Erich Strassner said for example that: "The texts were too complex in their linguistic structure, containing too many technical and foreign words... they were not at all identical with the language people normally use

This year's Mainz TV Criticism discussion covered an area of more than academic interest to media specialists and the conclusions reached ought to be taken seriously by programme planners and television viewers alike.

Over four hundred communications experts, programme planners and critics spent several days discussing Language

A Christmas

present to

boost viewdata

After six months of the experiment. there are only 890 subscribers and even

this number has only been reached be-

cause the Post Office gave a helping

nudge, it told television shops about the

experiment and asked salesmen to tell

The Post Office has agreed to pay the

The experiment is meant to be rep-

resentative and so the Post Office has

given away 30 TV sets and special recei-

vers to wage-earners who so far have shown least interest in the experiment.

Things have not quite worked out the

way the media prophets predicted. The

lack of interest, despite considerable

Post Office publicity, has caused sur-

prise. One discouraging factor is perhaps

from the general to the particular and

thinking. Once the novelty effect of

working the device has worn off, the

of items of information to the normal

citizen?' Does he want to know how high the snow is in the Arlberg? Is the

And what use are all these thousands

customer's interest often flags.

price of the additional device which has to be built into the TV receiver to

enable it to get viewdata.

new colour television set.

The atmosphere was amazingly a ed compared with previous conferen dealing with controversial subjects to they were talking about some luxur

This was certainly partly due to of the speakers, who not only he passion, but also proved incapable speaking the precise and vivid lane they accused others of lacking.

Sociologist Dieter Prokop made important point when he said that w not enough to look for greater inlet bility of language on television in o to avoid information losses." It essential to deal with issues which a cerned viewers in a language they un

Linguist Irmela Schneider summi sion language thus: "It is authorized and observed the main objection to functional ga

Manfred Jenke, director of WDR dio, tackled another aspect of the se problem. "Where language breaks de and proves indequate, where it is de torted and dismembered, communic bodies responsible for this communication the overall social dialogue."

Dolf Sternberger once said that e word and every sentence was a decision One unpleasant feature of the Ma gathering was to hear how limited consciousness of this fact is. Very programme directors seemed aware the problem. Everything was going fine, so it had to be good somehow.

Even if it is, the question is: good

viewdata system at all interestin

Perhaps the system is more int ing for companies who may want make many inquiries every day.

At any rate, it is thought-pro that not even a third of the target nu ber of participants has been reach

that potential customers have to buy a The Post Office, which stands Another problem is that the system of make a considerable profit from exic information-finding which entails going sive use of the system, consoles i with historical hindsight: in 1900 lb typing several numbers and signs makes were 1,150 telephone subscribers demands on the capacity for abstract Düsseldorf; today there are over 300,00 It was the same with radio, wh

> there was a sudden breakthrough. At the moment, however, view does not look a winner, nor indeed et an also-ran. Few people even know when

largest oil company in the world. Dutch tugs serve shipping on five oceans. The Dutch build port facilities along all those coastlines. Fokker Friendship airliners made in Holland ply short-

Royal Dutch are the second-

tion cannot adequately cope with the task of being a medium and factor haul routes the world over.

Holland is too small for the Dutch.

Manfred Delling mall wonder ABN, a Dutch bank, has branches in financial and trading

centres all over the world.

As for the information suppliers, the mail order firms are well pleased. The gemene Bank Nederland (Deutschland) A. G.

Probably home subscribers are contribussed orf, Königsallee 74, with more general information supply Düsseldorf, Phone (02 11) 8 01 13 will have to adapt to this and to met 1.1

will have to adapt to this and to me other things.

It is still far too early to pass a fell lex 8 587 304
judgement on the experiment, while after all runs until 1983. Viewdata is a lankfurt am Main, Mainzer Landstrasse 39 an unknown quantity and many sceptical about it. Quite possibly the passibly the





an also-ran. Few people even know Film Bink has offices and branches in: the Netherlands, Ireland, Britain, Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Gibraltar, Italy, Greece, Turkey (Holantse Bank-Uni), Lehanon, it is running. Wolfram Köhle Fied Arabia (Albank Alsaudi Alhollandi), United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Pakistan, India, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea, Morocco (Algemene Bank, Marokko S. A.), Kenya, (Frankfurter Neue Presse, 11 December 19 to United States, Canada, the Netherlands Antilles, Surinam, Venezuela, Peru, Panama, Australia, Mexico. Also as Banco Holandés Unido in: Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, Ecuador, Colombia.

is sending them brand-new television sets with devices enabling them to receive viewdata. admiringly, half ironically, refer to as The aim of the exercise is to boost Oxford English. There is no such thing the viewdata experiment in the Düsselfor instance as Tübingen German. There dorf and Neuss areas. For the past six months, telephone tion-creating force here in this country. subscribers in the Düsseldorf area have Public language in this country of been able to get information via telethinkers and poets is cruelly neglected phone on their TV screens. and maltreated. One need only listen to Viewdata is a combination of teleour politicians or read official texts. phone network, computer and home TV Some of these are so dreadful that their authors ought to be brought before the The items of information and the incourts and made answer for their formation suppliers go into the thouabysmal performances. Information suppliers include the ADAC (The German Automobile Association) and the headings under which Road safety information can be called up include "interim examination," "national socialism," "dishwashing machines," "the

form part of the new campaign would not receive the attention they deserve.

search into the future." The two major German automobile clubs have assured the Council of their levels in the Arlberg and night life in support; and Transport Minister Hauff more involved with traffic safety.

additions and updated information into the Post Office computer and hope that subscribers want the information. And the Post Office pockets the telephone fees. (Calling up an item of information on viewdata cosis as much as a local phone call.) Up to now, subscriber interest has

through the DM5m that has been made

(Frankfurter Allgemoine Zeitung für Deutschland, 11 December 1980)

TV shows up deficiencies in use of the German language

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Public language in this country of thinkers and poets is cruelly neglected and maltreated. One need only listen to our politicians or read official texts. Some of these are so dreadful that their authors ought to be brought before the courts and made answer for their abysmal performances.

2

Road safety

form part of the new campaign would not receive the attention they deserve. The two major German automobile

clubs have assured the Council of their support; and Transport Minister Hauff called on the motor industry to become more involved with traffic safety.

He said that the present situation in the Post Office computer and hope that which the federal government provides 70 per cent of the Council's budget the Post Office pockets the telephone must be changed - especially in view of fees. (Calling up an item of information the fact that 280 companies and institutions are members of the Council.

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dorf and Neuss areas.

The list of television's linguistic crimes is long and often embarrassing. I am not referring here to the realistic dislogues in films which have frequently led to protests from the viewers - for example when certain swear words are used or when marginal groups talk frankly and realistically,

When talking of crimes, attention should be concentrated on the insensitive and often just plain incorrect German that is so often spoken on televi-

The only systematic studies of television language done so far have concentrated on information broadcasts and especially news bulletins.

Media analysts have reached some alarming conclusions about this language. Linguist Erich Strassner said for example that: "The texts were too complex in their linguistic structure, containing too many technical and foreign words... they were not at all identical with the language people normally use in their everyday communication."

This year's Mainz TV Criticism discussion covered an area of more than academic interest to media specialists and the conclusions reached ought to be taken seriously by programme planners and television viewers alike.

Over four hundred communications experts, programme planners and critics spent several days discussing Language

The atmosphere was amazingly, ed compared with previous confed dealing with controversial subject. they were talking about some lun

This was certainly partly due passion, but also proved income speaking the precise and vivid

Sociologist Dieter Prokop p important point when he said that not enough to look for greater in bility of language on television in to avoid information losses." h essential to deal with issues while cerned viewers in a language they

Linguist Irmela Schneider sum the main objection to functional sion language thus: "It is auth

dio, tackled another aspect of the problem. "Where language brake and proves indequate, where it is

bodies responsible for this comme tion cannot adequately cope with tusk of being a medium and fa

word and every sentence was a dear One unpleasant feature of the wighthering was to hear how limited the problem. Everything was some fine, so it had to be good somehow. Even if it is, the question is: god

A Christmas present to boost viewdata

For the past six months, telephone subscribers in the Düsseldorf area have After six months of the experiment, there are only 890 subscribers and even been able to get information via telethis number has only been reached be-Viewdata is a combination of telecause the Post Office gave a helping nudge. It told television shops about the phone network, computer and home TV experiment and asked salesmen to tell The items of information and the inotentiai buyers.

The Post Office has agreed to pay the price of the additional device which has to be built into the TV receiver to enable it to get viewdata.

The experiment is meant to be representative and so the Post Office has given away 30 TV sets and special receivers to wage-earners who so far have shown least interest in the experiment.

Things have not quite worked out the way the media prophets predicted. The lack of interest, despite considerable Office publicity, has caused surprise. One discouraging factor is perhaps that potential customers have to buy a new colour television set.

Another problem is that the system of information-finding which entails going from the general to the particular and typing several numbers and signs makes demands on the capacity for abstract thinking. Once the novelty effect of working the device has worn off, the customer's interest often flags.

And what use are all these thousands of items of information to the normal citizen? Does he want to know how high the snow is in the Arlberg? Is the

viewdata system at all interesting for

Perhaps the system is more ing for companies who may make many inquiries every day.

At any rate, it is thought-profit that not even a third of the target 15

her of participants has been

other things.
It is still far too early to pass the

The Post Office, which stan make a considerable profit from sive use of the system, consols with historical hindsight: in 1909 were 1,150 telephone subscribes Düsseldorf; today there are over 300 It was the same with radio, there was a sudden breakthrough

(Brankfutter Nous Press, 11 Deputed

Royal Dutch are the secondlargest oil company in the world. Dutch tugs serve shipping on five oceans. The Dutch build port facilities along all those coastlines. Fokker Friendship airliners made in Holland ply short-

haul routes the world over.

Holland is too small for the Dutch.

Manfred Delta mall wonder ABN, a Dutch bank, has

branches in financial and trading

and the state of the state of the state of

tentres all over the world.

As for the information supplies by gemene Bank Nederland (Deutschland) A. G. mail order firms are well pleased by gemene Bank Nederland (Deutschland) A. G.

say that the system has helped to turnover. Travel agents have found from clients in their samburg, Dornbusch 2, 2000 Hamburg 1 viewdata subscribers ask different 0. B. 10 02 26, Phone (040) 33 05 96 where they ask much more precise fellow 2 163 107 tions — and so travel agents for the computer's accordingly.

computers accordingly.

Probably home subscribers and the probably home subscribers are the probably home subscribers and the probably home subscribers are the probable and the probable are the with more general information and to Düsseldorf, Phone (02 11) 8 01 13 will have to adapt to this and to the sand to the sand

lt is still far too early to performent, pludgement on the experiment, pludgement on the possibly like the sceptical about it. Quite possibly like the scenario of the scena



there was a sudden breakthrous.

At the moment, however, the moment, however, the moment, however, how